All Men are Created Equal. -- Declaration of Independence. PORTLAND, (ME.,) THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1853.

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V. B. PALMER,

From the National Era. Rantoul.\* RT JOHN G. WHITTIER. One day, along the electric wire

Said only, "He who spake is dead ! " Dead ! while his voice was living yet, In echoes round the pillared deniel;

His manly word for freedom sped ;

With themes of state and loves of home! Dead ! in that crowning grace of time, That troumph of life's zenith hour!
Dead I while we watched his manhood's prime

Dend! he so great, and storng, and wise, While the mean thousands yet drew breath. How deepened, through that dread supprier,

From the high place whereon our votes

Had borne him, clear, calm, earnest, fell His first words, like the prelude notes Of some great abthem yet to swell-

We seemed to see our flag unfurled, For the last batt'e of the world-The Armageddon of the cace.

Through him we hoped to speak the word Which wins the freedom of a land; And tift for human right, the swent Which dropped from Ham den's dying hand,

For he had sat at Sidney's feet, And walked with Pym and Vane apart; And, through the conturies, felt the heat Of Freedom's march in Cromwell's Juant.

He knew the paths the worthiest held, Where England's best and wisest trod; And lingering, drank the springs that welled

Beneath the touch of Milton's rod. Self-poised and clear, he showed alway The coolness of his Northen night,

The tipe repose of amumn's day. His steps were slow, yet forward still

He pressed where others paused or falled; The calm star clomb with constant will-The re-tless meteor flashed and paled

Skilled in its subtlest wile, he knew And owned the higher ends of Law; Still rose unjestic on his view The awful Shape the schoolmen saw.

Her home the heart of God; her voice The stars, through all their spheres, rejoice, The rythmic rules of earth and sky !

We saw his great powers misapplied To poor ambitions; yet, through all, We saw him take the weaker side, And right the wronged, and free the thrail.

Now, looking o'er the frozen North For one like him in word and act,

And give her faith the life of fact-To break her party bonds of shame, To make the Democratic name of Liberty the synonym-

To call her old, free spirit forth,

We sweep the land from hill to strand, We seek the strong, the wise, the brave, And, and of heart, return to stand In silence by a new made grave.

There, where his breezy hills of home Look out upon his sail white seas, The sounds of winds and waters come

And shape themselves to words like these : Why, murmuring, mourn that he, whose power

Was lent to Party over long, Heard the still whisper at the hour He set his foot on Party wrong? "The human life that closed so well,

The lips whence Freedom's protest fell, No meaner thought can now profane.

" Mightier than living voice, his grave That lofty protest utters a'er; Through roaring wind and smitting wave

It speaks his hate of wrong once more. "Men of the North! your weak regret

Is wasted here; arise and pay To Freedom and to him your debt,

\* No more fitting inscription could be placed on the tombstone of Robert Rancoul, than this "He died at his post in Congress, and his last words were a protest in the mane of Democracy, against the Fugitive Slave Law."

A PAGE FROM A WOMAN'S HEART; OR, FEMALE HEROISM.

BY FANNY FERN.

"How did you come in possession of this?" said a young man directing the pawnbroker's attention to a small ruby pin in the

"That? O, that was brought here last night by a prettyish young woman, who seemed to be in a great bluster about the money, and so I bought it of her."

'How did she look? Had she blue eyes?

was she tall and slender?"

was she tall and slender?"

"Lord bless your soul!" said the pawnbroker, "I has hundreds of em in here every
day, I never look twice at'em. She was a
hroken down lady I reckon. Somebody said
she lived up that court yonder. Like to redem the bronch, sir?"

"Yes, certainly," said Ernest; and paying the extortioner five times what he had given for it, he deposited it in his vest pocket.
"Good God! that Agnes Kairn should

"Good God! that Agnes Kairn should come to this!" was his first exclanation on reaching the street. That broach, which I've seen sparkle on her snowy neck thousands of times when I could have kissed the very ground her little feet trod upon; Agnes in a pawn-broker's shop!" and he recled and leaned for support against a jetting wall of the old building. Just then a little girl tripped past, and striking her foet against the

curb stone, fell heavily against him. Ernest used her in a moment, and kissing her, then the thought struck him that she might

looking into her bright blue eyes.
I can't tell," said the child, blushing
"my manuma bid me not to talk to strangers.

"Yes, certainly," said Ernes, as he saw

tany other time. So, putting her gently sobbed and ching to her need not a dry eye in the crowd. a distance. There was some-expression of her face that inthat reminded him of one he
D, how deeply! And then he
weary years that had intervened

"Mr. Kaicm? said a little dapper man, as
he touched that gentleman's gold headed
cane, "do you see that crowd younder?"
"Yes—ves—what of it? A crowd is
nothing; what of it?" had loved-O, how deeply! And then he since her marriage. Yes; it might be her

On she went, little Mimnie, turning corner after corner, with the speed of an antecourt, into the doorway of a small black house never once turning her graceful little head.

Ernest followed, she opened a small door and forgetting in her haste to close it after her, be heard her say (almost breathless from speed and agitation), of didn't tell, mamma; I did n't tell ; the gentlemarasked me my name, and where I lived, but (kiss me, manma), I certainly did a't tell him." "Dear child," said the mother, as she gave

her a kiss.

The voice! there was but one in the wide

world that could so thrill him!

"O, mamma! here he is," said Minmie, as she tried to close the door, "I certainly did n't tell him," and she began to sob most

"Agues!" "Ernest !" They were simple husband, Agnes, is he dead? Why do I find She shook her head, and turned deadly

pule. "What then?" said Ernest, drawing him-"Dead to me?" said Agnes, in a low

Ernest took from his pocket book a small broach. "You must have suffered much ere you would have parted with this, Agnes, It has told me a silent tale of misery that I will not pain your heart to echo. Lask you not of him. It is enough for me that he is living, while you are suffering here. I will not curse him in your presence; but Agnes, you must give me the right of an old friend ed place; and he looked first at her, and then at the miserable surroundings.
"Your father, Agues, does he not know of

this? Is money still his god ?" Agnes replied only by her tears. "Tell me! how have you lived ?" said

She pointed to a small escretoire in the

corner of the room.
"Slow starvation!" said he contemptuous "This is folly, Agues. Just look at tives, by those who should rally round you | half of the Son of Man be recorded in letin your hour of trial, wasting your youth and health in humbling yourself for employment unknown in the annals of time, be found in to those who can neither understand your "the Lamb's book of life?"

been you know; what I am now, by God's dark providence, you see. That I have suffered more keenly than even you, who read my heart so well, can dream, I acknowledge.

"There is nothing that meets my eye that is not coarse and repulsive. I have deprived a myself of food, that my child might not bunger. I have toiled till morning for my theily broad. There are courtly father even in the latest property of the manual party sat down to supper, when one of the ladies related to the company the case of the Madiai which now seems to be attracting the attention of Christendom.—

About half, the number of nersons present daily bread. There no earthly father save in name; but throughout all this, Ernest, I have were Anti-Slavery, and the other Pro-Slavery.

she laving her hand upon his arm, as she

strode impatiently across the room.

"This poor weary heart is tried and tasked to the atmost. Like Noah's dove, it finds es and be generous. Think you it cost this heart nothing to turn coldly away and say nay?" and her voice trembled and her eyes filled. "Ernest, my heart may not echo back your words of kindness; the love that is born of sorrow is strong, and wild and deep. Leave me, Ernest: Do not deceive yourself; it is not a brother's heart you offer ne. I must toil on unsided by you. The night has been long, tedious and starless, the morning must down ere long. I will wait and trust. If I forsake not myself,

God will not forsake me. "Once more, shall I leave you, Agnes," said the young man, as he took her band.
"God wills it," was her low reply.
The door closed upon Ernest's retreating

figure; then her mother's heart gave way. Covering her face with her hands, she wept a peace that only those may know who are

And where was that "earthly father?" He ate, and drank, and slept; careless who befriended his child; careless of the more than mortal strength she needed to keep that warm and tried heart from yielding to he pressure of poverty, temptation and des-pair! "Like as a father, pitieth his child-en," were unmeaning words to poor Agnes.

"This is a very correct translation, said the pedantic Professor Boggs, "very well done madam; couldn't have done better vself; and that's the highest praise I can bestow upon it! I suppose you expect to he well paid for it, like the rest of our appli-

"I need all you can give me," said Agnes,

"Y-e-ray p-o-s-s-i-b-l-e,"said the Professor, oking at her through his glasses. "I'm d you are the daughter of old Mr. Kairn; he's a man that's well off; how came you to be reduced to this extremity?" (Cruel avathat suffering heart, by your neglected

Agues replied. "You will excuse me; sir, from entering into the details of my private history. If the translation pleases you, I shall be happy to dispose of it; if not, I must look elsewhere.

"A fallen angel!" said another.
"Take her to the watch liouse!" said a

Here, little girl," said a rowdy lad seiz ing a child, who seemed quite bewildered by the crowd, "don't you want to get a sight of the drunken woman?"

"No, no!" said the child, struggling to

free herself, as he lifted her above to her side, she kissed her pale lips and sobbed and ching to her neck, till there was

"Nothing in particular — but they are looking at your daughter Agnes, who has fainted from fasting and hard work; and your little grand child is solbling over her as if her heart would break. Now look here, and I have not been as it here. here, sir! I respect gray heads; but if it was n't for that, I'd call you what your Biown households, 'worse than an infidel!'
Now I'm a rich, childless old man, and I'm
going to take her off your hands. She told my nephew, Ernest, when she nobly resake herself, God wouldn't forsake her,' and day, sir; and may God fargive your avarice !"

Pilates Wife. 'Tis morn upon Jerusalem. The Roman lady has risen from her couch, but an unwonted palor rests upon her countenance; her eyes are dilated and restless, her step is a renewal of strength upon the open gallery of her massion. Leaning upon the balustrade, she hears the confused murmurs of the multitude below, and, summoning her husband. She is informed, "The trial of Christ detains him." "And who is Christ, that I may know?" is her reply. "He that was the healer of the sick, the restorer es." "And why is he before Pilate?"

on the throne! and the vision again passes in all its horror before her. She believed it a elation from heaven, and her faith nerves her with more than the courage of Esther, and for the life of that doomed One she

day in a dream because of him."

Was the mission of that angel in vain, or that vision of warning unheeded? When the great day of that decision shall arrive, will not the plea of that Roman wife in he-

position nor appreciate yourself. Agues, give me (if I may claim no dearer tule), a brother's right to provide and care for you."

Conrage, then, believer in Christ! Though, like the wife of Pilate, thy name be unknown to earthly feme if then pland his Agnes Kairn rose from her chair, pule but calm. Listen to me, Ernest. What I have the holy angels.

From the National Era.

maintained myself with respect, and I would ruther die than take one dollar, even as a loan from you. Nay, hear me out," said the following colloquy (literally given) will

Pro-Slavery. Do you say those people were charged with no offence but reading the Bible, and, in consequence of that, leaving

Anti-Slavery. I do.

Pro. Those people ought to be burnt. Anti. Ought to be burnt? Pro. Yes, those who imprison people for eading the Bible ought to be burnt.

Anti. But remember it is not the people, Then the law ought to be burnt; and f I was there I would burn it. Anti. But recollect we have the same law

Inli. I say we have the same law herelaw that forbids a part of our population to end the Bible!

Not another word was spoken during the supper. After retiring from the table, another Pro-Slavery member of the company broke very embarrassing silence, by saying, Well, that is a most abominable law; and the truth is, it I owned slaves, I would teach them to read the Bible in defiance of law.— A North Carolina Woman.

THE EXAMINER. This is a new and able paper just started at Norwich, Conv., for

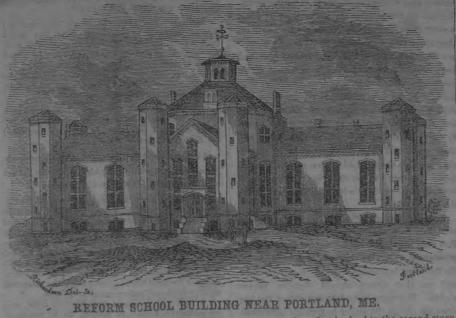
" While these three subjects of TEMPER-ANCE, EDUCATION, and the SABBATH, Will occupy a prominent place in THE EXAMINER other objects will not be excluded. The paper is designed to be the representative and organ of those who love the Right, and who wish to see its principles applied in every department of human life and action.

Nothing that pertains to the interests of morality, of religion, or of humanity, will be considered foreign to its design."

That is manly and Christian ground, and we think it will have the courage to abide by it, though experienced editors can better tell what it costs than beginners. Able writers are secured. Success to it.

· STRICTLY TURE. Gov. Crosby in his 4th of July oration speaks thus:

"Party" said the speaker, "does everything. Men little above the dead level of insignificance steal or fight their way to the front of the platform, and make themselves the standard bearers in the contest. These men understand the tactics of packing conventions and caucuses and teach it to their



representation of the State Reform School Build- and thence direct to the third story. The second ing near this city. The engraving is on wood and story of the central building is divided into four was designed, and executed by J. F. Richardson. school rooms with sliding doors so as to be all of this city connected with the stereotype estab- thrown into one. The same story of each wing is lishment of Mr. B. Thurston, and is in every re- a large work-room-so that the second story is despect a most excellent one. It presents the out- voted entirely to school rooms and work rooms side appearance of the building, from a front view, Passing from the second story into the third we

central octagonal building with radiating wings and twenty one feet and six inches high-all well nerveless and slow. The very atmosphere adopted in this country for several prisons and two wings, in the centre of the width, there is a leaden to her fainting spirit, and she seeks jails. The new jail in Boston, the enlargement block of "dormitorics," of three stories in height, of the State Prison at Charlestown and the Deer each story seven feet high. The block measures Island Hospital are all constructed on this plan. sixty-five feet four inches long in its first and secto adapt it to the purpose of a Reform School. upon the two sides of the block of dermitories—

dressed granite, and there is also a belt of simi- being twelve feet in width and as bigh as the enis presented in the engraving, and adds very much these "areas"—at the level of the second and third truth and none of his zeal for the downto the architectural beauty of the building. The stories of the dormitory floors-galleries are plac- trodden and oppressed, but still stands, willcentral octoganal building is sixty-eight feet od, these galleries being three feet in width and ing to labor, but unwilling to receive at the square. The front wing is forty-five by forty-five communicating with the stair-cases and galleries hands of his younger co-operators, the comand is designed exclusively for the family of the of the "central octagonal building."

The fourth story of the central building. central octoganal building, are for the accommo, ably be converted into a hospital and other necesdation of the inmates of the institution, and are sary rooms, while the four school rooms will be dares to plead, yea, to command. "Go ye to Pilate, even upon the judgment-seat, and say to him, Have nothing to do with that just man, for I have suffered many things this is eleven feet high; the second story is thirteen dation of the inmates of the institution, and are thrown open for a chapel.

each seventy feet long and forty-five feet wide, With this description of the details of the inside table; and perhaps, we may add now, that feet, and the third is twenty-one feet and six inches.

The central building, as the engraving shows, higher than the wings.

> tutes the Kitchen, with all the appurtenances and Council of a part of the Trustees first ap mirable proximity and connectionbetween kitchen May it be as successful as it deserves to be store-rooms and eating room. From the eating Uncle Tom,s Cabin In Rossia.

The following letter has recently been received by Prof. Stowe, from Rov. Dr. Per-

C. E. STOWE, D. D. Rev. and dear Sir

-The enclosed is part of a letter, in ordin-

ry around the globe, but is also, at this hour,

preaching the gospel to unknown myriads,

who might otherwise never have heard "the joyful sound."—With kindest regard. &c.,

nevalier KHANIKOFF of being a naughty

The following is M. Khanikoff's letter, labo-

riously deciphered, and literally translated :

he Americans must take great satisfacti

n having a fellowcountrywomen of so much force of mind and heart. I have always had

great faith in the glorious destinies of the

OGROOMIAH. April e6, 1853.

kins, the veteran missionary at Ocroon

stantial manner. The window caps are of un- walls of the wing-are appropriated as "areas."

The other two wings, together with the originally planned for a chapel. But it will prob-

It is located within the limits of the town of is four stories high or one story of twenty feet Cape Elizabeth within two or three miles of Portland, and is seen to good advantage from our Westrangement of the building, we must invite them beautiful farm of about a hundred and seventy to pass with us to the rear, of the building acres which was presented to the State for such and enter first the basement story of the octagonal an institution by the city of Portland. Some debuilding. Here is a large room, including the lay has been occasioned in putting the institution who has known what it is to do and suffer lead his cause in whole area of the central building, which consti- in operation, in consequence of the rejection by the conveniences for cooking, baking bolling, washing by the Governor. The board consists of five.-&c., &c. The whole busement of the left wing as Only two, not a quorum, were at first confirmed. Good, having been returned by Rev. Mr. Aswe enter, is devoted to cellar and storerooms.— Two more were confirmed at the recent session of penwall of the Pine St. Church, formerly tained from us by engagements that he The basement of the other wing is a large eating of the Council, and we presume that the instituroom. The reader will at once perceive the ad- tion will soon be organized and put in operation. Vermont, the President rose, and said some-

those great orators of the Anglo-Saxon race, who on both sides of the Atlantic have so nobly defended the abuse of human flesh, a litthe darker complexion of which exposes it to the slave driver's whip. England may congratulate herself that this book was not published among the negroes of her own colonary correspondence, from Chevalier N. KHANIKOLF, to R. W. STEVENS, Esq., British Consul of Tabrees, in Persia, which the latter recently transmitted to me, with the the right comprehension of that divine word,

request that I would "send it just as it is, to Mrs. Stowe;" adding that " the opinion of a Russian, in regard to Uncle Tom, will no doubt be gratifying to her."

The document will of comes creek forti The document will of course speak for itself. But, perhaps, Mrs. Stowe would like to know something of its author I will therefore say that Chevalier Khanikoff, who is work with a hearty welcome. In an article personally known to us (he having visited us at Ooroomiah,) is one of the Russian Emperor's Counsellors of State, at present station-is a saint. "Yes! a saint—thrice a saint is ed at Tiffis; a gentleman whose exalted official rank, and vast varied acquisitions as a profound oriental and scientific scholar, can hardly be surpassed by the amenity of his manners, the modesty of his character, and the finduses of his character, and the finduses of his character, and the finduses of his character. I beg to embrace this opportunity, through | ing in blood and mire, under the lash of the

you to offer to Mrs. Stowe my heartfelt con- oppressor, under the curse of the wicker Among ourselves, although, thank God! our law of servitude is founded on entirely gratulations on the unparalleled success of her matchless book. It has not only rung the death-knell of the terrible curse of Slavedifferent principles from that of America, the eloquence so simple, so Christian, coming from so pure a heart, could not but move the most stubborn; and the tears which have been shed in our country over the brilliant pages of this admirable work will, I hope, weigh heavily in the balance in which is very Dr. Perkins adds in a potscript:

Perhaps it would be proper to obtain a good translation of it (not very easily made from the blind hand writing) and send it to the Independent. The testimony for "Uncle Tom" is certainly the highest that could be given. Should it be multished. soon, I trust, to be tried the question of the complete abolition of the law of serfdom.

I conclude my long letter—a sorry substitute for the pleasure of conversing with you—with the request that you would pro-cure me an English or American edition, if possible an illustrated one, of "My Uncle Tom's Cabin." Monsieur D— will have the could be given. Should it be published, I would suggest as a title, "Uncle Tom's Cabin in Russia." Nobody, I presume will suspect kindness to transmit it to me.

I have the honour to be N. KHANIKOFF.

I am happy to acknowledge the agreeable mpression left on my mind by reading the ne romance by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. The Montreal Sun remarks thus respecting the railroad to this city. Its suggestion about low fares is peculiarly wise for

"Our faith-as an individual-in this road, Europe, by developing ideas of humanity which seemed to have been so well analyzed by all our noblest intellects. But Mrs. Stowe has proved the contrary in a manner which admits no reply. Her hook, modest as it is, will have more influence on the question of the contrary in a manner which admits no reply. Her hook, modest as it is, will have more influence on the question of ave more influence on the question of hope "those whom it may cipation than all the lofty ardour of take our hint into consideration

THE PREE DEMOCRATIC FESTIVAL, at Lancaster Hall, July 1. This festival, given by the Portland Liber-

ty Club, for the promotion of the cause of Free Democracy, was a rich and beautiful entertainment. The tables were mainly furnished by the Free Democratic ladies of this city; and their tasteful arrangement and . generous burden, was well wormy of their hands. A continuous, wide table or line of tables was set down the center of the large hall; and down the center of this table stood a row of bouquets which fair hands had arranged in beauty for the occasion. On either side of the flowers, were bountiful provisions for the opening of the entertain, ment, a delicious feast of good things such as fulfilled the expectations that might have been raised by the public announcement and invitations to the gathering. Thanks to the ladies for their bounty, and thanks also for grace that added its own peculiar charm to to the attractions of the evening. Settees were arrayed on both sides of the

dent, J. C. Woodman, Esq., replied in a hall, fronting towards the table and well filled with guests of both sexes. About half past four the invited guests led by the Committee of Arrangements entered the Hall, greeted with applause from the assembly and music from the band. The invited guests were Hon. Horace Mann, J. L. Swift, and Burt, Esq., of the Harvard Law School, of Massachusetts, and from our own State, George F. Talbot, Esq., of East Machias, and Rev Father Thurston, formerly of Winthrop. Others of our Maine brethren were invited; but found themselves unable to be present. With these came in also the President of the evening, one of the fathers of the party, Gen. Fessenden, now a venerable old man, at that time of life when most men feel their enthusiasm in public causes, beginning to abate, and ask for retirement from labor and for the quiet of private ease, but who has lost none of his love for the plimentary attentions which his labors fitly deserve. We believe, we may say that the Committee of Arrangements felt that additional dignity was secured to the occasion, when he readily consented to preside at the and three stories in height. The basement story arrangement, and by reference to the engraving they only regretted, what doubtless their herewith given, the reader may gain a pretty ac- brethren throughout the State will also regret, that he, too modestly, refused his permission that the Festival should be given in

compliment to himself. The blessing of Heaven upon the occasion was invoked by Rev. David Thurston, himself, also, a venerable old man, and like the half-past five, when thanks to the Giver of all be razed to its foundations. thing like the following: Ladies and Gentlemen; -This festival so

bountiful and beautiful, has been provided in great part by the hands of woman who always feels an interest in every good causeparticularly in that of the slave. It gives me great pleasure to be present on this happy | have an adequate idea of the simple yet occasion. This is a festival of the Free Defriends and fellow citizens, I am sorry to say | culiarity of races, and when he narrated the when every shackle shall fall from every onment rather than to permit a brother to be slave in our land.

He was followed by John Q. Day, Esq., who after an eloquent tribute of praise to the leading orators of the Free Democracy and a fitting address of respect to the President of the Evening as "the patriarch of them all," introduced to the assembly, Hon. Hor- to by Dr. C. G. Parsons, of Windham, whose ace Mann. Mr. Mann was received with a winter residence in a slave state enabled greeting, that showed how glad were the him to confirm by instances that occurred Free Democrats of Maine to see and hear under his own observation the truth of Mrs. one so well known to them by his eloquence Stowe's picture of slavery. and manly defence of the principles of lib- The last regular sentiment, read by the erty in the Halls of Congress, and by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangehas met the attacks of those who are false to from the hall, was responded to by T. H. those principles. An abstract of Mr. Mann's Tulbot, Esq., speech has already been published in the Inquirer. During its delivery the silent attention of the audience was only interrupted by their applause, which burst forth often during the hour while he kept the floor. The Chairman of the Committee of Ar-

rangements, then read the following sentiment, which accompanied a letter from Charles M. Ellis, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass., expressing his regret that he could not be present at the Festival.

The first principle of American institutions— Liberty protected by Law."

(Washington's Grand March.)
In the absence of Seth May, Esq., of Winhrop, who was invited, and who wished to be present, but was detained by professional separated, happy to have been bro engagements, this was responded to by Mr. together by such an occasion, and for such Swift who was already favorably known to

is brethren in Portland, by the valuable asistance they received from him in the last 'residential canvass, in a speech at the Citytall. They were glad to hear him again,

The President then read the following sen-

onfirmed by his second address.

The Abolition of Slavery—the only "finality" there is to this "agitution."

nd to have their first favorable impressions

. --- (Marseilles Hymn.) vhich was heartily reponded to by Mr. Wily, Editor of the Inquirer and who has long een laboring for this end.

The following sentiment called out George

Talbot, Esq., who spoke earnestly and like one who has counted the cost of entering into this contest for liberty and is ready stendily to fight the battle to its end.

Maine. May her moral speedily correspond with her geographical position. Let us put her first and foremost in the ranks of Freedom, mindful of her motto, "I LEAD." (Hail to the Chieflain who in triumph advances.) To the next sentiment read by the Presi-

manly and noble vindication of the freedom of the press. Liberty of Speech and the Press,—the safe-guard of republican institutions. Whatever attempts to break it down, shall itself be

(Scots wha hae.)

The next sentiment, in allusion to the discussion of the Slavery question which has recently been opened, and carried on for some weeks, among the students of the Law School at Cambridge, was responded to by Mr. Burt, of Ithaca, N. Y., who as well as Mr. Swift, was, it will be recollected by those who read of that discussion, found a fearless champion in "liberty's defence," in that institution, where the scions of slavery have long been indulged with silence upon this

Harvard Law School.-We rejoice that ere are students in jurisprudence, who do Liberty; and hope that Harvard may contin ne to send forth men, worthy to take part in the great argument of the country, with her minent sons, Sumner and Dana.

Mr. Mann had alluded to the bad quality of the New York flint stones; but, from Mr. Burt's remarks, the audience were led to infer that the fault was rather in the quantity, than in the quality; and felt certain that some of them were sure to strike fire.

The following sentiment: Woman:-The dictates of whose heart are the intuitions of reason.

(Kate Kearney.) was very happily and playfully responded to by Dr. Calvin Farrar of this city.

Prof. Win. Smyth, of Bowdoin College would have first responded. Uncle Tom's Cabin,—Built among the pines of Bowdoin; a nobler and more enduring edifice than the palaces of princes. It will

To the following it was expected that

Thos. H. Talbot stated that, though deeditor of the Green Mountain Freeman in he could not postpone, Prof. Smyth was with us in spirit; and introduced to the assembly to respond to this sentiment Rev. J. W. Loguen, of Syracuse, N. Y., now under bonds to appear and be tried as an alleged

rescuer of the fugitive "Jerry," and on

his way to attend court, for that purpose. Those only who heard Mr. Loguen can tragic eloquence and deep pathos, with mocracy-the Free Democracy-this would | which this noble hearted, gentle and forgivindicate that there is such a thing in our ing African told a tale of slavery. There was country as a Slave Democracy. Well, my more in the man to interest us, than the pethat that indication is true, too true. One sale of his sister to a trafficker in woman, sixth portion of the people of this nation | there were many other eyes in the room, are in Slavery, and yet we profess to be a besides his own, moist with tears. It was Democracy—a Republic. The Declaration | like having an Uncle Tom among us, to see of Independence declares that all men are and listen to this man overflowing with born free and equal, and that instrument is, | tenderness and yet full of heroic courage; or ought to be, in my estimation, the organic unwilling to speak a bitter word, though law of the land. I hope and trust that the slavery had burned its wrongs into his very time will soon come when it shall be, and heart, yet willing if need be to suffer imprissent back into slavery. At the late hour when he spoke, it was, even after the glorious speeches that had preceded from men of the highest New England culture, like keeping the good wine till near the end of the feast.

The same sentiment was also responded

boldness and successful vigor with which he | ments, now that the President had retired

The working young men of the Free Democacy—worthy successors of the working men of the Old Liberty Party.

Mr. Talbot said he would add to the sentiment in compliment to the young men of the Free Democracy, that he wished there were more of them. Then alluding to the fact that, of our two Generals in the city, we had had the pleasure of the presence of only one this evening, Gen. Appleton who had warmly approved this festival being detained from attendance by severe sickness, gave the

Our earliest candidates for Governor-May they yet live to see the work of their own hands established. Seri in coelum redeant.

It was now ten o'clock; and the assembly

sessful and attractive entertainment of the

The rich intellectual tri the several speakers, with all the incidents that graced the evening, made it one long to be remembered, with pleasure, by those who

The following sentiment was intended to call out Dr. Holmes, had he been present.

Our Candidate for Governor—Manly, hon-

m and his worth and our great need of him u have right well conceiled."

To the following it was hoped that J. O. 1. Foster, Esq., of Rockland, would respond, but he was not able to be present.

The Union—It can be preserved, only, by strict adherence to the principles of Justice and Liberty, on which its Constitution is

Another sentiment would, it was hoped, call out C. A. Stackpole, Esq., of this city,

had he been present,

Our City—Beautiful for situation and wealthy in the intelligence and enterprise of her sous. She has linked herself, by iron bands, with a soil on which no slave can breathe. May it quicken her own impulses and sympathies for Freedom.

# Portland Inquirer.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1853.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1856,

JOHN P. HALE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR GOVERNOR,

EZEKIEL HOLMES.

OUR AGENT, MR. DODGE, expects to visit the eastern part of Penobscot and Aroostook Counties during July and the first of August, on a collecting tour. We hope our subscribers on whom he may call, will not let him call in vain for the "needful," but do by him as they would be done by.

#### WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHERE IS THE PARTY? WHAT IS DUTY?

God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth. Love thy neighbor as thy self.—Bible.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.—Declaration of Independence.

We, the People of the United States, IN ORnen to form a more perfect union, establish jus-tice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the mon defence, promote the general welfare secure the blessings of LIBERTY to our selves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of Amerca .- Constitution of the U. S

All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring possessing and protecting property; and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happi-

All power is inherent in the people; all free overnments are founded in their authority and instituted for their benefit; they have therefore an unalienable and indefeasible right to institute government, and to alter, reform, or totally change the same, when their safety and happiness require it.—Constitution of Maine.

Here are the foundation principles and objects of Democratic Government-a government of the people as EQUALS, for their own sense of which is instinctive in every heart .rights, which are God given. And these family as a legitimate child of American De-Rights being equal, are above all prescription. The mighty logic of the Revolution-RIGHTS ABOVE CONSTITUTED POWER,—the supremacy of Liberty over all human authoritythe absolute nullity of law against Liberty-the absolute limitation of civil power-the People above all constitutions or other forms of civil power-their prerogatives equal-their happiness equal-no monopolies-no aristocraci God Supreme and Humanity Equal: These are the sublime principles of true Democracy written first in blood, then transcribed into all the organic forms of our political life. They are our glory, our life,-to which as a people we solemnly vowed perpetual fidelity for ourselves and our children. By them we stand -

Whoever believes these principles and makes them the law of his conduct, is a democrat. Whoeyer does not is NOT a democrat, call himself what he may. And the duty of American democrats is to maintain, expand into practical application and carry out these principles into all the details of civil life. Is the party calling itself Democratic doing this in good faith? It began under Jefferson as the auti-slavery party of the country. So its votes in Congress show; o the sentiments of its leader, and the territorial policy of slavery prohibition established by him, fully demonstrate. Has the party been faithful to its mission, or has it gradually yielded to the serpent-charms of power, apostatized, and is now found in the close embrace of tyranny, laboring to strangle the old principles which gave us life? This is a momentous gation by every member of that party. The spirit and institutions of a people once debauched, it is nearly impossible ever to arrest their downward course. The young man may be upright, full of the noblest promise; but corrupted, erous, dissipated, how faint the hope, how difficult the work of his recovery! So with national character and destiny. Is that great party then truly democratic, or is it leading the Republic down the awful precipice of national death? Look at the following facts and judge.

They could be multiplied to almost any extent. NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Resolved, That all efforts of the Abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to inverse with questions of Slavery, or to take increment steps, in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an

upon which the party rests. It is the law of the present administration. Gen. Pierce said

I accept the nomination, upon the Platform oted by the Convention, not because it is ex-ed of me as a candidate, but because the es it embraces command the approbative of the street is and with them I think I ny life in conflic

We venture to say that the like of this has onvention. No American can read it without freedom. The men are not yet all in their graves who won our liberties with their blood, when their country reaches this abyss of tyran-

Will not democrats in Maine review the principles which by their party relations they endorse? Congress powerfully supports slavery in many ways, but to call on it to undo the wrong-should "not be countenanced!" Even the discussion of the worst earthly tyranny, and in the bosom of our own country, is to be resisted -"in Congress or out of it " Let Slavery demand what it may; -let it spread over the | they ought not to be given up at all. But if country and over the Continent;-let it carry away the old breastworks of liberty one after | tion. The fugitive act then is as baseless as it an other as it is doing, -no matter what it at- is atrocious, yet it is a leading element of the tempts, "ill agitation, of whatever shape or color" is to be "resisted." The advocacy of American-of human liberty, is of course interdicted. And this is "democracy!"

The Compromise measures—the slave hunting act especially, are to be "faithfully" main tained. What are they?

The old Jeffersonian Proviso of Territorial Prohibition of Slavery, struck from our nation-

Ten Millions of dollars and a Hundred and Thirty Thousand square miles of Free Soil, given to pacify the rapacity of slaveholding Texas: Stipulation (futile indeed) for chaining four more Slave States to our necks:

The removal of Wholesale slave pens across the river at Washington, and the perpetuity of slavery and retail slave trading in the District: Federal slavecatching, without competent Judge, Jury or Witness, or Habeas Corpus ;-by which a citizen of Maine, by two southern to admit into the constitution the idea that there

blacklegs, may be torn in an hour from home, wife and children, and hurled into perpetual slavery against the testimony of every other citizen in the State: (This is "State rights" il- | doctrine of "inalienable rights"-rights totally

As the purport of the whole—An alliance, offensive and defensive with American Despotism, in consideration of party and personal pat-

Here is a true and just statement of that policy which lies at the basis and enters vitally into the whole structure of the democratic party .--Whoever supports it supports such treasonable and wicked principles. Must not this course of things be arrested? Has not the question already clearly arisen, whether the old doctrines of the Declaration and avowed objects of the Constitution, shall be maintained or given up? Whether the hopes of a True Democratic government shall be clung to or abandoned? Look at no less authorative a document, THE INAUGURAL MESSAGE.

The President of the United States in his welfare. The rule is that of natural justice, a | Inaugural of last March, besides agreeing with the Platform to "resist" whatever opposed slave-The end is the protection, not the bestowment of ry, "cheerfully" takes it—all gory—into the

"I believe that involuntary servitude, as it to revive it exists in the different States of this confederads LIKE ANY OTHER ADMIT. TED RIGHT, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies for enforcto are entitled to effective remedies by entote-ong the constitutional provisions. I hold that he laws of 1840, commonly called the com-romise measures are strictly constitutional, and be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this republic are bound to regard the rights of the south in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional rights, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions, but chekryully. Such have been, and are the convictions, and upon them I shall act.' are my convictions, and upon them I shall act.'

Here we believe for the first time a President of the United States, in announcing the principles of his administration, besides sneering at the principles of liberty as "abstract opinions," unequivocally and in explicit terms adopts the doctrine which J. C. Calhoun labored for 30 years to incorporate into the government, and admits the monstrous, pagan system of Southern Slavery upon the common plat-

On this ground the south resisted the Wilmot Proviso as unconstitutional, unjust, and a usurpation;—that no discrimination against its tyranny should be made by the federal government, but that it should be embraced, cherished, and incorporated among the organic elements of our national life.

To that hastard doctrine the party yielded, and it now constitutes a fundamental principle of American Democracy. Slavery is placed by the side of Agriculture and Commerce, and all as unlawful in respect to one as the other. Indeed, it is exalted far above all other proprietary rights; for where a horse runs away to a neighbor's field he is simply to let the owner prove property and take it away. But when slave property runs away the Nation, by the Fugitive Act to which the Message particularly refers, must bear the shame of hunting. eizing, giving up, carrying back the weeni victim; -"all good citizens" must aid if called upon; not a crust of bread must be given knowingly to aid the escape when pursued, on pain of \$1,000 and six months imprisonment; then the People are taxed to foot the bills. This is lemocracy as it is; and this the present adminstration is fully pledged to carry out.

The true position of the party can be seen by comparing the Platform with the Inques pooses whatever is anti-slavery, the other upports slavery, and both have the same aim

Fellow citizens, is this genuine Democracy? stablished in our government? Are you willing that the country of Washington, Jeff and Adams, whatever States may do, should make it one object of its existence to uphold n and crime? Do you believe its govare an insult to freemen, a libel on our fathers,

The right to rob, plunder, sell, mortgage, passing limmortal Men, Women and helpless Children, (for this is slavery) "stands," says the President, "like any other admitted right!" The late marriage, whip, torture, and debase to the verge of hrutality, "stands" in our government

slavery. It says no such thing; and if it did mere recognition imparts no rights. The bible recognizes a devil, but that gives him no rights. gitives and required to give them up like stray horses, that confers no shadow of power or obligation on the general government, and strict construction" forbids the assumption. Besides. they are required to give up at all only those who years ago in the Senate, that it no slaves were thus held." Slave law makes them property, not debtors. The law no more holds them to "labor" than it holds an ox to labor. Consequently the constitution does not describe slaves, and they are it is the duty of States, not of the nademocratic faith.

It is said that a portion of the slaves are included in federal representation; it is admitted. But they are thus included not as slaves, but as population, the same precisely as other people, for the same legitimate objects of government, and not that slavery should thereby secure rights. Putting a stone into one end of the bag does not oblige the miller to grind it into meal.

It is said the general government is bound to suppress insurrection; we answer-certainly so, north and south, and by equitably removing the original Cause. The more there is of such suppression as this the better. The pretense then that slavery is an integral element and object of our national life, is a groundless, -a fatal assumption, which if not arrested will kill the Democratic Principle, and pervert what should be the best government on earth into the worst despotism. Mr Madison said it was "wrong could be property in man," and every word implying that abhorrent idea was carefully excluded. The Revolution was based on the beyond the reach of constituted power. Yet The right thus purchused of admitting the free | the Democratic party maintain that the princi-State of California into the Union, - and the | ple of man-property is one of the fundamental danger imminent that the sleepless slave power | principles of the government; they hold the will yet succeed in transforming it into a slave | same ground on this vital point of personal rights as the Tories of 1776, and the President declares that he will fully carry out the principle in his administration. Here stands the democratic party of the country. Must- it not be arrested? Is it not on a wrong track?-Where in Austria can worse principles be found?

> THE PARTY IN MAINE. But it may be asked, Does the party in this State stand upon such a basis? Does its candidate for Governor represent it? We have space to refer only to its late large Convention, where the following among other resolutions were unanimously adopted; and resolutions of similar import have been passed by the party in N. H., Vt., N. Y, and other States:

"Resolved, That we sincerely rejoice in the late Congressional adjustment of the slavery controversy, which so recently disturbed the harmony and divided the democratic party, and regard all past differences growing out of that agitation, as merged in the terms of reconciliaagrication, as herged in the terms of reconcina-tion mutually agree upon by the delegates to the late Baltimore Convention and proclaimed in the resolutions of that body, which affirms the compromise measures as a final settlement of that unprofitable and distressing controversy, senance any and all further attempts

olved, That the principles enunciated by the President in his Inaugural address, meet our distinct and unqualified approval."

Here the Compromise, the Baltimore Platform, and the Inaugural, are all specially endorsed, and whoever votes for its candidates, votes for the principles involved. He cannot help it if he would. And the grand MOTIVE for that servile and foul compromise, perhaps inadvertently is here confessed. "The slavery controversy disturbed the harmony of the DEMO-CRATIC PARTY." That they say is what was so "distressing." The cry of "dissolution of the Union," was of course only taking advantage of the patriotism of the people to barter their rights, and the liberties of the country for party capital. Hon. John P. Hale publicly declared that he never found but one man at Washington who ever believed the Union was in danger, and that was Gen. Cass, whose alarm dated from 1848! And so rigidly are these principles of slavery carried out in the administration that the Washington Union says:

form of National Institutions! There he demands for it equal respect, and pledges to it impartial solicitude and care.

"It is a remarkable fact, that no single man of all those appointed by him (the President) is pointed out, or can be pointed out, who does not stand upon the Baltimore platform."

The momentous fact then should be deeply considered by every real democrat, that so far have the principles of liberty been repudiated in the government that no man can hold a considerable office under it who does not endurse the Nationality of Slavery, sustain slavehunting, and every other demand of the slave power. And slaveholders hold in their own hands a vast majority of the important offices of the country. So absolute is the control of that power over congress, that in the case of the fugitive act it forced the previous question upon the House as soon as it was introduced, which sealed every man's lips, then drove it through with only 30 northern votes in its favor, 27 of them democrats, (?) 3 from Maine, and the rest it drove from the House. They scattered like frightened sheep; and after the deed was done it was moved to notify them hat danger was passed and they could return!

This war of Slavery upon the democratic rinciple is seen in the popular party press. The Old Declaration itself is scouted. The "What are termed freedom and equality are

ries of the Revolution

ples land us? They | widely diffused knowledge that freedom is the | brace of a Demograp, and cooling ask you to | each other in the way they did, they seemed |

n of law, and can only come of enlight

The Washington Union thus gives the en dorsement of the organ of the U. S Governent to the most absolute despotism on earth, and to the murderer of Hungary. A long article in praise of Russia closes thus:

"In the character of its RULERS, Russia has been singularly FORTUNATE, Whatever opinion may be entertained of the Russian Government in an abstract view, it is idle to deny the energy of its administration, and ITS PERFECT ADAPTATION TO THE CONDITION OF THE CON DITION OF THE NATION.

Again,—"The Institution of Slaveny has seen no enormity in her eyes. She has never nade of the abolition crusade an engine of warms against republican institutions. In other espotic countries of Europe, the mania of ablition has run its career; but in Russia the naudlin, mock philanthropy of Uncle Tom's Cab

"It was by ms (the Czar's) ABBITRATION that the citizens of the South got identity for the slaves who were kidnapped by (escaped to—Ed.) the British in the last war."

And in respect to a rumor that Spain contemplated some measures looking towards future emancipation in Cuba, the Union says:

"If the rumor shall prove to be well-founded, the high position taken by the Executive will be put to a severe trial. The proximity of this island to our Southern coast—the facility of the intercourse—the character of the population—the position of the Mississipp; these and other considerations of no less moment at once suggest themselves as constituting the elements upon which our policy must be solved. upon which our policy must be solved.

\* \* It is unquestionably our duty, and we certainly hope our policy, to be prepared with one voice and all our strength to prevent any interference in that quarter which threat-ens the happiness and permanence of our gov-

So then even foreign nations are not to be allowed to promote the liberty of their own subjects! We could multiply such indications from the press of the party to almost any extent. It is sufficient to say that its spirit is in entire harmony with the platform of the party.

Democrats of Maine; we respectfully ask you to consider these things with earnest candor. Has not the party departed from the principles of true Democracy? And is it not incorporating into our government the opposite elements of aristocracy, monopoly, consolidation against State rights, of oppression and violation of the rights of man! Is it not yielding too far to the slavery tyranny of the country for the sake of its patronage? We ought to be advancing to a higher and purer democracy than that of Jefferson; -there ought to be progress in the science of just government. But have we not apostatized wofully far from the the "pine tree State." We left Cincinnati last principles and policy of that great democratic statesman? And will not the doctrines and spirit to which we have above alluded gradually work the corruption and subversion of free government in our beloved country? We believe it-we seriously fear it. The party is drifting down the turbid current of despotism, | neatness that characterizes our western and and must carry the country with it if not corrected. We appeal to you to aid us in our great, regenerating work, now so auspiciously

And the only possible way to effect it is for | what a western man would call a miserable each democrat, as a responsible man, to take his stand immoveably at the Ballot-box against such doctrines as now enter into the basis, and appear in the nominations of that party. 'All surrounding hills, which we found in rich else is but a barrier of straw which the first rush abundance; and the cemetery. The cemetery of the current will sweep away. So. long experience has proved. The course of the party is downward and no power within can turn it back. Every attempt has signally failed.

We seek not to tear down or build up partie except as it is absolutely necessary to the success of right principles. The expansion and integrity of the Democratic Idea having no security in either of the old parties, a Free Democratic party was inevitable. It goes where democratic principles lead, and has 80 presses directly in its support. To its Platform and Candidates your impartial attention is invited. Where do you find your own opinions and heart's emotions best represented? Where, the great principles of English and American Liberty?-Where, the Declaration, the Constitution, and sound democratic Policy? Where honor, justice, christianity? There is true Wisdom .-There let your Ballot go. A few thousand more permanent votes for the Free Democracy would turn the public influence of this State towards Universal Liberty, while it is now a tributary to tyranny. We have lead the World in one great measure of Righteous Government—the Maine Law; may we win the imperishable hon or of leading in another no less beneficent and

Slavery is corrupting and destroying our great experiment of Republicanism. Let it be turned back and broken by emancipating the Nation from its control, and consecrating it to Freedom only, and no despotism on earth could long withstand, its peaceful influence. For the oleeding slaves for whom "Uncle Tom's Cabin" so eloquently pleads, for our country - our whole country, and for the oppressed masses of mankind we appeal to you for your robust aid. son, a faithful public servant, for nearly half a God commands, and Humanity entreats.

## The Policy—The Issue.

Many of the slave democratic, now slave-Rum papers, seem to think they can throw ob. stacles in the way of the opposition to Pillsbury in their own ranks, by opening the most fœtid vials of wrath upon us for exposing the game at Bangor. The Argus was a little tardy, bur makes it up in sulphur. This is now part of to mark the sense of his eminent service in the the policy of the campaign, and should be un- cabinet and in the field, has erected this monderstood. They seem to think the Pierce dra- ument in the resting place of her illustrious ma can be played over, forgetting that one most essential part is wanting-the Certificate Committee. If the Togus heroes would organize themselves into such a Board they might do good service. Why is this vital matter over looked? Have the actors lost their wits?

Personally we are glad of this hyena-policy. We could not have been better pleased. Truth
Integrity—Honor, are not defensiess now. They have their heavy battalions, and we have only to smile at their assault. Indeed we adlast evening, and had a view of the place by vance more than half way to meet it. We thank you for so prominent a share in the events of September. We thank you for your adversions is still living here and is said to be a man of September. We thank you for your adver-

DEMOCRATS OF MAINE! Your candidate for Fovernor obtained his nomination by the aid

He kept an open grog-shop, and men were brunk when they voted for him!

make him the Chief Magistrate of the Com monwealth in 1853!!

under foot, he asks you to permit him to swear to maintain them !

a dollar. Fill the State wi h them.

Ezekiel Holmes for Governor.

Appeal from the Democrats of Eng-

land to the Democrats of the United

Democracy, and Duty of Democrats.

Appeal from the People of Scotland

fort to diffuse, kindly and candidly, the inform-

For the Portland Inquirer.

Spring.

rry spring has come with laughing eye,

Breath welcome on our cheeks and fill our souls with

Who reaps a sure reward when harvest work is

Resplendent heams islume the face of earth ,

To us, than gales from Araby more worth.

The morning of the year has come-awake!

Ye sluggards, on the couch of slothful ease.

New vigor from old Sol's advancing rays,

Nature's great heart is aspiring to the warm

Life-giving influence of the vernal Sun:

Implanted by the hopeful husbandman,

Phus it prepares it to receive the germ,

So let the Sun of Rightsousness infuse

Into thy heart its own refreshing power-

Let Truth and Love like gentle morning dews,

Quicken the germ of every heart grown flower

And your reward will be sure in the great Harvest

Western Correspondence.

DEAR BRO. WILLEY .- When I last wrote

you, I expected to have been in Maine ere this,

but business has unexpectedly called me to

this land of bondage-and for the present I

must abandon the idea of seeing my friends in

Monday noon, and came down the Ohio river

as far as Louisville; spent one day in looking

about that city. Louisville is rather a fine

town of some seventy-five thousand inhabi-

tants, rapidly increasing in population and com-

eastern cities.

mercial importance, but wanting in that air of

Leaving Louisville yesterday morning in the

early train of cars, we came on as far as Frank-

fort, the Capital of the State. Frankfort is

one horse town. It has a population of about

five thousand; the only things of interest that

we found there were the blackberries on the

is one of the most beautifully located and

tastefully laid out of any we have seen in the

country. Mt. Auburn is more extensive, but

not more romantic and beautiful. We reached

it from the city by a long, narrow, winding

path cut out of the lime-stone. A part of the

way the ascent was very abrupt, up steps cut

in the solid lime-stone, and we wondered

while clambering up the hill, how the citizens

found access to the grounds with their dead;

but having reached the summit all was made

plain. A beautiful carriage road wound

around the hill in another direction, which

made the ascent not at all difficult. While ad-

miring the picture spread out before us, the

beautiful Kentucky river winding along sever-

a! hundred feet below, with its rich valley

stretching off as far as the eye could extend,

we were told by our guide that we were stand-

ing almost upon the grave of Daniel Boone.

A little to our left were two green mounds,

where we were told rested the bold Pioneer

and her whom he had chosen to make with

him, the voya ge of life. No sculptured marble

marks the spot where the old hero rests .-

Three noble sycamores wave proudly o'er his

grave, around which they have planted the

rious kinds. His resting place is on the very

brink of the hill, over looking the valley of

the Kentucky, the scene of so many of his

great adventures; a more appropriate spot

could not have been chosen. Near by is the

grave of Richard M. Johnson, over which

Kentucky has erected a beautiful marble mon-

"To the memory of Col. Richard M John-

ture, and representative and senator in the

Congress of the United States. Author of the

Sunday Mail Report, and of the laws abolish-

ing imprisonment for debt in Kentucky and

the United States. Distinguished for his valor

as Col. of a Kentucky regiment at the battle of

the Thames. For four years Vice President of

the United States. Kentucky, his native State.

I have not time to speak of another splendid

monument recently erected by the State in honor of Kentucky's heroes who fell in Mexi-

co. After visiting the State House, Peniten-

tiary and other public buildings, we took the

said to be the prettiest place in the State; the

surrounding country is by far the loveliest that

horse and buggy and rode out to see the fun. Sx-Governor Letcher, whig, and Breckenridge, emograt, are stumping the district for Con-

To me it was quite a novel scene to o men take the stand and blackguard

ument, with this inscription:

canebrake, and wild vines, and flowers of va-

LEXINGTON, Kv., July 14, 1853.

Arouse up every energy, and take

Reviving winds, like gentle spirits sigh,

Platform of the Free Democracy.

Whig party and Duty of Whigs.

to the People of the United States.

length that I must leave that for another time. MAINE LAW and the BRANDY BOTTLE! Enclosed I send you an advertisement for ne-What will you say? s, which will show our folks in Maine how DOCUMENTS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The following articles are published in tracts

they do things in this free country. Yours truly. LIBERTY HALL. of 4 p.p., and will be ready for orders as fast as they can reach us-12 pages for a cent, 1200 for

Cogitations of an old Farmer. -No. 1.-PRELIMINARY REMARK. - The writer has been

to enjoy each other's jokes finely, and though for the everthrow of the slave power

engaged in farming about haif a century Most of this time he has owned and cultivated with his own hands a small farm. He has found it to be a very pleasant situation; better fitted for mprovement-by experience and observation than in cases where the management of a large farm devolves upon the husbandman. And as he has been profited by the writings of others, he may be able to import some instruction to his fellow-laborers, promising that brevity will be studied as much as possible.

Some other things may be added. Friends of Freedom, will you promptly sustain this ef-In conducting the farming business success. fully, three things are requisite: A due appreation the People need? "You will-NOW is ciation of the value of Land; Method of cultivation; and the adaptation of crops to the soil and climate A correct idea of the value of the different

kinds of land will be the subject of the present number. And in order to bring the subject direcily before the minds of our readers, we propose the following mathematical questions for their consideration : A and Bown each a farm of 100 acres with

buildings, fences, &c., of equal value. But A with the same dressing and labor can realize a crop of 25 per cent more than B. It costs B 200 dollars per year to carry on his farm. His net profits are 75 dolls, per year, and he can And lift your thoughts above - the God of Nature have 2,000 dollars for his farm. What is A's farm worth? Again - C has two parcels of grass land

which he wishes to improve. One parcels yields I ton per acre; the other produces I ton to the acre which would be doubled by cultivation. Which parcel is the most profitable to dress ? Similar questions might be proposed but the

foregoing are sufficient for our present purpose Upper Gloucester, July, 1853. N. B. Mr. Editor, If you and your correspondents cannot "do" these sums, just hand

them to our Brother Holmes of the "Farmer" who, if he is not too earnest squinting at the Gubernatorial chair, will do them in less than

#### Washington County. A Convention of the Free Soil citizens of

Washington County, was held at Rembroke, on

Peter Talbot, Esq., was chosen Moderator of the meeting, and Thos. Lincoln, Secretary. The Convention made nomination of the following candidates for Senators, viz :-GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD, Cherryfield.

John Sprague, Cooper. Wm. A. Crocker of Machias, was nominated

for County Treasurer, and Adna Leighton of Pembroke, for County Commissioner. A County Committee was then chosen, consisting of George F. Talbot, James A. Millikin.

and Stephen C. Foster. The Committee on Resolutions presented the following which were adopted by the meeting. Resolved, That in spite of the commercial interests that paralize the feelings, and the party attachments that win the support of the great body of our countrymen, we believe there is a steady progress of the great cause of human freedom, towards its triumph in the 'overthrow

Resolved, That Harriet Beecher Stowe, Richard Hildreth, and some other American authors, by contributions to the literature of the world as high in the tone of their moral feeling as they are rich in the fruits of genius, have roused the indignation of all the enlightened people of the globe against the barbarity of our national code and customs.

Resolved, That in the light which the discussions of the last year have thrown upon American politics and the confessed servility of the Whig and Democratic parties to the Slave Power, is no refined notion of ethics, no extravagant expectation of the reward or distinction of political success, but the first instinct of common honesty—the same that would restrain us from pilfering our neighbor's goods, or stealing away the wife or children, or life-long freedom of the poor slave, - that attracts us into a political attitude hostile to slavery.

Resolved, That with all consciousness of our own short-comings, we find ourselves entirely unable to act with those who spit upon their 'Platform of Principles," and would elevate to the highest offices the seoundrels who built it.

The Convention after adopting some necessary measures towards holding another public anti-Slavery meeting, then adjourned. PETER TALBOT, President.

THOS. LINCOLN, Secretary.

#### Attention Kennebec! The friends of the Temperance and Anti-sla-

very causes are here by notified that Thursday, the 16th of Augusl next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., has been fixed upon for the Convention of Kenebec Co., which is to be holden at Wayne Village. It is to be hoped that a numerous attendance may be had as important business is to come befors the meeting. Addresses may be expected by the Rev. Theodore Hill, Seth May, Esq., and others. Let there be a grand and enthusiastic rally! THOMAS WILSON DANIEL CARR,

JOHN STEVENS, Rufus Berry,

SAM'L TUFTS, B. L. SANBORN.

#### FREE SOIL CONVENTION. Oxford County Awake!!! The Free Democrats of Oxford County

lay, the 17th day of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators and County officers, to be supported at the annual election, in Septem-It is earnestly hoped that every town in the

County will be represented. Brethren come let us reason together. The time has come when we must maintain our rights, or surrender them orever. The slave power is making rapid ion, and with hearts overflowing with grutitude to a merciful Providence, for the progress of

to enjoy each other is jokes finely, and though they called each other every thing but good fellows, they seemed to show no indications of getting cross. I intended to say something of getting cross. I intended to say something of rage upon human rights. A. A. BARER, T. HERSEY, A. BARTLETT,

Lovell, July 15th, 1853.

Waldo County Convention. The Free Democracy of the County of Wal.

BROOKS VILLAGE. on Wednesday, August 10th, 1863, at nine o'clock A. M., to make their county nominations, and A. M.; to desires as may be thought advisa. ble to promote the cause of universal freedom. By order of the County Committee.

## Meeting at the Ocean House. There will be a meeting of the Free Demo.

W. Davis, Chairman

crats of Cape Elizabeth, in the half of the OCEAN HOUSE, Thursday evening, July 28th, at half past seven o'clock. Able addresses may Cape Elizabeth, July 26th, 1853.

Notice!

The Free Democracy of Hancock County will assemble in Convention at the Town House in Orland on Tuesday the sixteenth day of August next, at nine o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making such nominations as they may think best, and of attending to such other mat. ers as may come up for consideration and ac-It is hoped that there will be present Dele-

gates from every town in the county JOHN BUCK. Chairman of County Committee.

ORLAND, July 23d, 1853.

#### Another Flag Struck. The Skowhegan Clarion takes down the name

of Pillsbury-says the people are not satisfied with the nomination, and proposes to hold on till it a finds where it is. We believed this would be its course, for we knew the paper and we know the people of Somerset county. IF Dr. Mann's Ex-Screamer at North Anson

s very much disturbed at the influence of that 4th of July Celebration at New Portland. It don't believe what we said of Senator Flint. Well, wait and see. Somehow we said last week that Dr.

Thomas edited the Oxford Democrat. We were

right as far as we went, but should have said Thomas H. Brown. Will the Doctor excuse. A 7 While our last paper was on the press we had a fine rain, and to-day, Tuesday, it

Many articles are crowded out this week,

The Democrats of Massachusetts hold their State Convention at Worcester, on the 22d of

Now that an account of the late Festival in this city is given to the public, and as it was got up in the name of the Liberty Club, and as the fact cannot fail to be noticed, we feel constrained to explain why Rev. Mr. Peck does not appear. The omission to assign him any part was not by consent or knowledge of the Club, but by the committee of arrangements, a majority of whom doubtless intended in this way to manifest their disapprobation of his course on the subject of temperance. We express our regret, and no doubt that of nearly all of our cause in this city should have been thus

AKER'S BENJAMIN .- We have enjoyed the pleasure of examining that statue. It represents Benjamin when discovering Pharoah's cup in his sack. We are unable to agree fully with the unqualified praise bestowed upon it by many, but that it is a work of great merit oll must admit, especially in view of the fact that this was a first effort of a young man of this city, with no considerable education in his art. With proper advantages Mr. Akers could not fail of the highest distinction as a sculptor.-

GORHAM SEMINARY. - The beautiful Catalogue of this Female Seminary exhibits the names of 134 students. It is still under the care of Mr. E. P. Weston, and doubtless stands high among similar institutions in New England. The term of 14 weeks will commence

He has already done credit to the city.

THE JUVENAL FLORAL CONERTS lately held in this city by Messrs. Packard and Pennell, were the most delightful we ever attended. Music, recitations, order, all were in fine taste and well executed.

From Baltimore to Pittsburg! Here is an example and a triumph! Ask the

democrats to read. The Williams County (Ohio) Democrat, has left the ranks of Southern Denocracy, and takes a stand upon the great National platform laid down at Pittsburg. It is gratifying to chronicle these frequent accessions o our party of ably conducted newspapers, from the old organizations. The True Democrat says: the old organizations. The True Democrat says:

"William A. Hunter, of the Williams county Democrat, has boldly, and in a manly spirit, abandoned Hunkerism, and declared for Freedom. Who is he, and what is he, as a citizen, the old Liners, hereabouts know. What he has been as a politician, the Northwest can answer, as it has answered through one of her ablest sons, 'that W. A. Hunter was among the foremost of her Democrats—a leader.'"

Mr. Hunter remarks upon the change of his

a Minister resident at Constantinople. A college, for the education of females, is about to be erected at Pittsburg, l'ennsylvania, at an expense of fifteen thousand dollars.

George W. Chase, Esq., of Danville, edifor of the Democratic Advocate, died on Sunday last.

Col. T Bigelow Lawrence, of this city, it is said, will continue attache of the U.S. Legion at London, under the ministration of

The Constitutional Convention of Mass., by the casting vote of the Speaker, decided ad-verse to the proposition to elect State Officers

Onto.—The Holmes County Whig says the Democratic County Convention, which recently met at Millersburg, numbered twenty-four candidates, and only eight people!

Henry Ward Beecher sweeps up a poetical forwir occ a nily with his broad scythe-swath. He said, the other day, in the Independent, that the sweet briar was "a country cousin of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—This road is

being pushed forward with a great deal of en-ergy on the part of contractors. There are now over 60,000 men engaged on it. Over 100 miles of h is already in operation, viz: from Chicago to Kankakee, and from LaSalle to Blooming-CINCINSATI, Thursday, July 21, 1853.

A fire broke out at noon to-day in the edge-tool factory on the corner of Broadway and 8th Sr., and most of the houses on the block east of adway, between 7th and 8th Sts were CAPITAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED IN WISment has just passed the Senate of Wisconsin by a vote of 14 to 9. It had previously passed the House, and as the Governor's

assent is anticipated, it will doubtless be-

MORALS IN CHICAGO, ILL. A friend who writes us from Chicago requesting information respecting the operation of the Liquorlaw among us, says :-- "It is a melancholy fact that in our beautiful 'Garden City' the 'Monster' is making dreadful ravages. holy Sabbath is desecrated in an awful manner, and pauperism is constantly on the in-We shall make an attempt to pass the Maine Law at the next session of our Legislature."

From a tabular statement in the N. York Herald, it appears that there existed in 1852, 940 banks in the United States, with an aggregate capital of \$310,682,211; their circulation was \$169,173,154; specie on hand, \$51,683,974; and loans \$486,857,235.

DESERVED REWARD. It will be recollected that at the time of the Norwalk-draw accident, a daughter of Rufus W. Griswold, of New York, was resuscitated by the persevering efforts of Mr. Linus Benedict, after her life had been despaired of. The New Haven Journal learns that Mr. Griswold has now presented to Mr. Benedict a richly chased heavy gold lever watch, with gold chain and key.

On Sunday morning last, James Wilson, one of the convicts in the State Prison, at Charlestown, Mass. suddenly attacked a fellow convict named Wm. Adams, and stabhed him in the neck, so that he died immediately. Wilson was to have been discharged that morning his term of imprisonment having expired. The act was evidently

A collision occurred on the Hudson river last Saturday, between the Steamer Empire and a sloop. The steamer was rendered a and a sloop. The steamer was rendered a perfect wreck, 7 persons were killed and 17 criminal carelessness of the men in charge of the sloop, all of whom are thought to have been asleep although the vessel was under full sail.

On Monday last, a Memorial signed by Rev. Drs. Lyman Beecher, N. Adams, E. S. Gannett, Baron Stow and 40 others was presented to the Mayor and Aldermen of he uses some very plain English in relation to Boston, by Dr. Beecher, in behalf of a the profligacy and unfitness of the recent apof citizens at June 20,-praying the City Authorities to support and execute the liquor-law.

THE JUDICIARY. The Convention now in session in Massachusetts, for a revision of the State Constitution, has definitely decided against making Judges of the Supreme Judicial or inferior courts, elective, and against limiting the term of office. The first of these points was decided by a large majority, and the latter by only one vote.

The Maysville (Ky.) Eagle says, a number of our most worthy young men have in serious contemplation the subject of emigrating to South America and locating upon some of the waters of the Amazon. Their enterprise will insure them success where-

The drought in several of the Southern states continues. An Augusta, Geo., paper says that quite a panic exists in that market on the subject of the probable searcity of corn. The oat crop has failed entirely.

The population of San Francisco is now estimated at about fifty thousand. Six years ago the population was four hundred and fifty; of which two hundred and forty-seven males, and one hundred and twenty-eight females, were white, and there were thirtyfour Indians, forty Kanakas, and ten negroes.

In Belfast, Me., a bunch of fire crackers was thrown under a wagon, and the fright-ened horses started to run. They were however stopped, when it was discovered that the wagon contained sixty-three kegs of

A young man by the name of William Norris, aged about 25 years, son of Capt.

Joseph Norris of Ellsworth, Me. was drowned in Union river on the 2d inst. In jumping from one vessel to another, he fell short, struck his stomach, fell into the river and

JUDGE LENCH ON THE BENCH .- We have been informed that a few days ago, a negro man, belonging to Judge Thomas, who lives near Liberty, attacked his overseer, whose name we did not learn, and killed him instantly. The citizens met in the vicinity, next day, and considering, that dalays were dangarage. and considering that delays were dangerous, took the negro and hung him until he was dead.—Independence, (Mo.) Republican, 1st.

THE PERILS OF SLAVERY .- Mr. Henry Birdcng and his son, of Sussex, Va., were shot in bed, a few nights since. The gun, which was heavily loaded with buck-shot, was fired through the window of the chamber. The wounds inflicted proved fatal. There seems to be no doubt that the awful deed was committed. his own gun, which was found near the window. A negro woman has been arrested, who essed having furnished the gun to the mur-

EMANCIPATED AT LAST.—We learn that five slaves held by James Potter, of Savannah, Ga.. the legal kidnapper of poor Thos. Sims of Boston, were drowned on the 20th ult., by the upsetting of a boat, in a squall, on the Savannah river. Whether Sims was one of the number who are thus mercifully released from the power of the tyrant, we know not.

Grand Smash-up.—The N.Y. Hunker Democratic State Committee met last Friday, to isome a call for a State Convention. The "Hard shells" or "Old Guard" were in the majority, and so abused the "Softs" and Barnburners, that the latter "left in disgnst;" and the prospect is that they can't harmonize again.

WEALTH AND TAXES OF PORTLAND. The Tuesday morning papers contain a list of the individuals, companies and estates, in the city paying a tax of \$100 and upwards.— The list numbers about 220. Of these, 26 pay more than \$500, 11 more than \$1000, and 2 more than \$2000. Mr. John B. Brown pays the highest tax-\$2733,29; and Mr. J. M. Wood the next highest-\$2338,45. The rate of taxation this year is 70 cents on \$100-last year it was 66 cents on \$100.-The poll tax is \$1,83. Number of polls,

3053. Whole amount of tax, \$129,937,33. The valuation of property in the city last year was \$16,467,699, this year it is \$17,-656,612-making an increase of \$1,188,913.

Horrible! - A boat with three men was caught last week in the rapids above Niagara Falls, and two of the men were carried over !-The other caught just above the Falls and held on till the next morning. Food was floated to him and hope was strong that he would be saved, but at 3 o'clock the corrent swept him down

Cannot such awful calamities be diminished if not prevented? We believe it possible .-Monuments should be erected to tell the point of danger. Lines might be extended quite a distance in several directions, which persons could seize hold of. Suitable boats and boatmen could always be ready. In these and other ways many might be saved from so terrible a death.

The Maine Law was fairly taken up and squarely voted down in the Assembly yesterday by 56 soes to 54 Yeas: only eighteen absent or dodging. For the bill, thirty Whigs, twenty-three Democrats, and Mr. Burroughs (Ind.) elecded mainly by Whig votes. Against the bill fee Whigs and fifty-one Democrats. Absent, iz Whigs and twelce Democrats. We leave this vote to tell its own story, and the voters to answer to their constituents. Had the House been full, we think the majority on the wrong side would have been increased .- N. Y. Trib-

Boston, Thursday, July 21, 1853. The Convention to-day adopted an amend-nent to the Constitution, limiting the term of Justices of State Courts to ten years. The various propositions to elect by the people, to require confirmation by the State Senate, and to nake the term of office seven years, were de-

OPENING OF THE FIRST RAILBOAD IN AFRICA. Accounts from Alexandria, Egypt, of June 21, states that the Cairo and Alexandria Railway, had been partially opened. A letter dated the 21at, says:

"The first railway ever constructed in Africa has been for twenty-five miles from Alexandria, traversed this day by locomotives, and in the land of the Pyramids, one more monu-ment has been added to the abiding splendor of the past. There is to be a more formal opening in a few months, when the first section to the Nile is completed."

PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1853 - A small dies, bound on a pleasure excursion to Cooper's Creek, was run into and swamped this evening at the Camden Ferry slip by the steamboat Wm Penn. Three of the ladies were

The "Maine Farmer" thanks the Southern brethren for their cordial invitation to be present at their Fair. It would be a rare treat to visit them at that time—to leave the cool hills of the North for a season, to grasp the hands of our co-laborers in Agriculture, and ramble over the plantations and shady groves of the "sunny

We should like to see the Dr. "grasp the injured. The disaster was owing to the hands" of those agricultural laborers of the south! The "brethrens" there will think this rather equivocal politeness.

TALKING OUT IN MEETING. - Hon. James Maurice, Democratic Member elect to the next Congress from the first district in New York, has written a letter to his constituents, in which pointments of "our own Frank Pierce." Hear

"If I had believed it possible that the nominee of the Baltimore Convention could lend himself to the furtherance of a faction north or south, my name would not have been presented for your suffrages. And if the great body of the American people had been deceived into his support, as I was General Pierce would still be practicing law at Concord, and illustrating by turns practicing law at Concord, and illustrating by turns the politics and jurisprudence of New Hampshire."

FLAX CULTURE IN INDIANA. - Mr. R. T. Brown, of Crawfordsville, in a communication to Gov. Wright, President of the Indiana State

"I send you enclosed a few samples of 'Flax Cotton,' presented to me by the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, of Lafayette. Mr. Ellsworth has secured the machinery necessary for the manufacture of cotton, and will have it in operation early in the season. He has on hand the 'stem' grown on 120 acrea last season which, from experiments already made will, he supposes yield have 200 pounds nor acre of cotton, similar to about 300 pounds per acre of cotton, similar to about 300 pounds per acre of cotton, similar to No. 2 of the enclosed specimens. The expense of reducing this fibre to this state, after the stem is produced, is about two cents per pound, which at the usual price for cotton, (10,) will leave eight cents per pound, or \$25 per sere for the farmer who produces it. To this must be added the value of the seed, which will range From \$6 to \$8 per acre—grving a final result of from \$6 to \$8 per acre—grving a final result of \$30 at least for each acre. This is Mr. Ellsworth's calculation; it may be too high; but it we allow for the magnifying effect of his zeal one-third, or even one-half, still flax would be as profitable a crop, in proportion to the amount of labor required to produce it, as any of the staples of the country."

The West Indies.

Zions Herald thus correctly states affairs as they are in the British Islands, and how safe the example there set for own country ! The difficulties there have all arisen from the whites, not the blacks; but in spite of those obstacles

the welfare of the people is advancing "The simple facts show, that in domestic comfort, thrift, education, morals and religion, the emancipated West Indian negro is very, very far in advance of what he was when the law reckoned him a mere 'chattel.' True, times are not favorable in those islands now, for the old West Indian nabob, who used to flog a fortune West Indian nabob, who used to flog a fortune out of his negroes in a few years, and whose riches were stained with tears and blood. No! The negro in those islands is a man now. He takes care of his own rights; and to him the comfort of his own little home is, and it should be, of more importance than the question of exports and imports; or than the prosperity of large estates, and the luxury of their lordly owners. The Christian Advocate is partly right about the 'waste plantations;' but it forgets or overlooks the fact, that where one large plantation has run to waste, a hundred little farms, with thrifty negro owners, have sprung up. He forgets, too, the testimony of unimpeachable witnesses who declare, as Governor Baker does of Guiana, that 'population has been angmenting, education spreading, crime diminishing, and trade increasing, during the year (1852) just past.' It forgets too, that in spite of cholera, of a fluctuating tariff in England, and of the miserable relics of the old regime of slave ry, the import of sugar into England from the British West Indies, for the three years ending in 1838, the year of emancipation, averaged but 4,023,341 cwts.; while for the three years end-British West Indies, and the three years and in 1838, the year of emancipation, averaged but 4,023,341 cwts.; while for the three years ending 1851, it was 3,804,058. The import of 1852 exceeded that of 1851 by 400,000 cwts., so THAT

### FOREIGN NEWS.

The Russians have crossed the Pruth; the Czar declares that he will carry his point or fight; he challenges Turkey in the haughtiest manner possible; yet, the report, by the way of England is, that there will be no war. It is thought in Great Britain that peace will be preserved.
The Czar's forces have crossed, and it is

noticed as significant, that " among his troops on the Turkish frontier are Calmucs and fully he has been preparing for this struggle.

It appears that the Czar still expects to scare Turkey into compliance with his demands, and that a part of the British ministry is quite willing to have him do so. There were signs of a dissolution of the British

Ministry. We find the following items reative to this matter:-The London Standard states that a confident rumor of Earl Aberdeen's retirement from the Ministry generally prevailed in-London, on the 5th, the Ministry being vio ently and about equally divided on the Turkish question. The London Morning Herald, of the 6th, adds: The disagreement, which almost amounted to a break up of the Cabinet, has been patched up, and things now go ou as usual—an agreement likely, to be

blasted at any moment. A conversation came on in the House of Lords, between Brougham, Gray, Clarendon: Derby, and Clanricade, respecting the state of the Turkish difficulty. It was on all hands agreed that the discussion of the subject in its present critical position would be injuri-

Lord Palmerston explained that the Russian gove nment had been repeatedly applied to, to keep clear the Sulina Channel of the Danube, but had always evaded it. Palmerston, however, himself evaded replying to the question whether in the event of nostilities with Russia, a force would be sent to protect the numerous grain laden British

ships now ground in the Danube.

The French Government has drawn up a note in reply to Nesselrode's note. It bears the signature of Louren de Shays, and is firm and temperate. It says that France has cqual claims to assert its protectorate over the Latin Church in the East as Russia has over the Greek, but hopes that Russia, like France, will adjust its claims without trespassing on the sovereign rights of Turkey. The note is ably drawn up.

The following is dated Constantinople,

June 23, and gives the items from that quar-

"A mediation, though generally consider. ed impossible, is yet talked of, and it is reported that Mozerhoff would be sent by Russia to Constantinople to re-open negotiations. Others believed that his mission would merely be to signify to the Porte that mless the ultimatum be now accepted the Russians will cross the Danube, as they have crossed the Pruth.

The muss of the Turks are quite anxious for war, and warlike preparations are incessant, under the direction of French and English officers. Selim Pasha is sent on a mission to Schauryl, the Circassian chief, to secure his alliance.

In Italy, despotism is dealing out impris-onments and violence to patriots. The Neapolitans are much afraid that war in the east will awaken a new revolution in haly.

In Austria, the Countess Blanch Teleki, has been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment, for communicating with patriots ahrond. Her governess is also imprisoned for 3 years, and female attendants for 13 months, as accomplices. Constantinople letters state that a riot had

The Austrian Consulate was protected by a volunteer corps of Austrians. In Greece, the American Envoy insists, under a menace, for the immediate revoca-tion of the sentence against Mr. King. The Greek Government has designs upon the island of Candia, it is said.

occurred at Smyrna, owing to the arrest of Dacassa, an emissary of Kossuth. In relat-

intion, an Austrian officer was assassinated.

The N. Y. Tribune, says: We learn, however, that the Democratic leaders in Europe, Kossuth and Mazzini, do not expect any immediate pursuance of hosgood sources of information, and we shall soon now be able to judge positively of its

P. S .- By the Europa, at Halifax, we have three day's later intelligence. The news is not important. There had been interpellations in the British Parliament as to Turkish affairs, but the Ministers evaded any satisfactory statements. The French Government had drawn up a note in reply to Ness-elrode, expressing the hope that Russia would adjust her claims without trespossing

upon the rights of Turkey. LATER.-Another arrival brings intelligence that Russia was increasing in arrogance, and hims that it will not withdraw its forces of 80,000 from Turkish Provinces till the fleets of France and England are withdrawn from Turkish waters. Russia means to gain time by dallying, and this is beginning to be seen. The question of peace or war hastens to a decision. France is ready.

The Austrians had seized at Smyrna (Turkey) a Hungarian Col. charged as being in the service of Kossuth. He claimed American citizenship, and the U.S. officers there vigorously resisted his being taken away. Later arrivals will be looked for with

JAPAN.—A letter from Rev. Dr. Bridgman, American Missionary, dated at Canton, April 30th, and published in the New York Journal of Commerce, says: "Commo-dore Perry is here, and from what I have seen of him, and heard of his plans you may, I think, expect that permanent relations will before long be opened with Ja-

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

STOCK LIST, For the Week ending July 23, 1853.

REECTED FOR THE ADVERTISER BY WM H. WOOL

Stock and Exchange Broker, Portland. Ken. & Portland R. R. Stock, York & Cumberland R. R. Stock.

Brighton Market.

Portland, Monday, July 25, 1853. MOLASSES, P gal. APPLES, P B. Sizes. 4 @- 41 ITTER. PH

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

round bag, (...17 @- 18

Country Produce Market. 

f, by the quarter. P lb.. ork, round hogs. y smoked hams

Oxygenated Bitters.

SCROFULA .- Although this disease is generally inherited from progenitors, yet it is possible for those horn with a perfectly sound constitution to become scrofulouss in consequence of living upon improper diet, exposing themselves to mephitic gases or malaria, or from impaired digestive organs, each of which lessons the purity, and impairs the vitality, of the blood, which consequently becomes thickened and inflamed, causing swellings and sores to brenk out upon the surface of the hody, and occasioning general dehility. To offect a permanent cure, the blood must be purified, and the organs of the stomach strengthened by tonics. All alcoholic mixtures increase the inflamation, and weaken the atomach. We believe the Oxygenated Bitters to be more effectual in restoring a healthy circulation and vigorous digestion, than any other medicine known, as analysis by Prof. Hayes, M D. proves it to be composed of highly medicinal substances and entirely free from metallic sa'ts, or alcoholic admixture The annexed statem at of Prof. A. A. HAYES, M. D.,

St to Assayer is amply testimony of the scientific man-ner in which this medicine is compounded, and recommends it to Professional Men, as

worthy a fair wai in their prnotice. An opinion having been asked for of me, in consemence of the Formula for preparing Oxygenated Bitters being known to me, I express the following, in form: The composition of these Bitters includes there medtilities. They regard war as ultimately certain, or at least as highly probable, but not as likely to begin before next spring. In to begin before next spring. In desanged by Fevers' Dyenopsia, Agues, and General De-These are rendered permanent, and remain active, in

this preparation, as a consequence of the scientific manner in which they are combined. In this medicine no metallic salts can be found, by the

nost delicate chemical trials.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
Assayer to the State of Mass.

No. 1 Pine St., Boston, Idin Dec., 1850.

REED, AUSTIN & CO., Wholesale Druggists
No. 26, Merchants' Row, Boston, General Agents.
For sale at Wholesale and Retail by H. H. Hay,
opposite City Hall, and by Geo. A. Thayer, corner
India and Fore Streets, Portland.

## MARRIED.

In Bath, 17th inst., Mr. James E. Huat, to Miss Mary Heal; Mr. James G. Preble, to Miss Frances M. R. Bartlett all of Bath. In Bangor, 17th inst., Mr. Albert Abbott, to Miss Mary JcPherson, both of B. 12th inst., Mr. Salachiel Sprague, to Mrs.

sach.
Atheut, Mr. George L. Phillips, of Bangor, to
inda M Knowlion.
maston, June Shi, Mr. Montgomery Anderson,
ineline Jordan, bath of Rockland. July Tist.
cis A. Hanly of Thomaston, to Mrs. Maria J.
of Warren. elshy, of Warren. In Biddeford, 17th insta, Mr Haratia Winslow of Free-ert, to Mis Susan Y. Coffin, of Saco. At Lewiston Falls, Mr. Erasus F. Dana, of Rockland, to Miss Martha Augusta, daughter of S. G. Ladd, Esq.

DIED.

In this city, 19th inst, Mr., Cordelia, wife of Elijah iams, aged 35. In this city, 19th test, Mr. Coreets, whe of Engan Adams, aged 35.

In this city, 20th inst., Mr. Lorenzo D. Mason, aged 45 years. Existem and Western papers please notice?

In Wiscasset, at an advanced age, Hon. Jeremiah Balley. He was Judge of Provate from 1815 to 1835, afterwards a member of Coveress, and finally Collector of Wiscasset, until a short time previous to his death. In Augusta, at the Insune Hospital, Mr. Augustus Littlefield, of this city. Also, at the same place, Mrs. San, wife of Mr. Jeremiah Sullivan, of this city.

In Gornam 13th inst., Mrs. Sophia, wife of David Waterhouse, aged 57.

In Bucksport, 18th inst., Mr. Jonathan Cobb, formerly of Mansfield, Mass. aged 58.

In Rath, 22d, lost, Mr. John Low, aged 80.

In the Navy Hos Ital, New York, Augustus, only son of Anthony Hosmer, of Rockland, aged 27.

INQUIRER MARINE LIST

PORT OF PORTLAND.

Tuesday, July 19. ARRIVED, ARRIVED,

Brig Motto, Knight, Sierra, Morena, via Cardenas.
Br sch Catherine Brown, Crossley, Walton, plaster.
Sch Belle, Means, Ellisworth.
Sch President, Thorndise Rockland.
CLEARED,
Brig Jenny Lind, Gilkey, Pictou—Br sch Thos Dickon, Phinney, Parshoro'.

SAILED, harque Inhilee; brig Maria, (for Bruns-WEDNESDAY, July 20.

WEDNESDAY, J.
ARRIVED;
Brig Xenophon, York, Mariel, 3d inst.
Br sch Lurk, Masters, Windsor, plaster.
Sch Adriana, Surgent, Alexandria.
Sch Wm H Mirchell, Robbins, Philadelphia.
Sch Cony, Surges, Albany. Sch Copy, Surges, Albany, Sch Larukah, Hoxie, New York, Sch Laura & Eliza, Goss, Rockport, Ms. CLEARED,

Br-brig Ada, Carter. Quebec. by E Churchill & Co.
Thursday, July 21.
ARRIVED,

na, Wallice, Salem-SAILED, brigs Ada, Jenny Lind, Chas Edward, FRIDAY, July 22, ARRIVED,

Sch S D Norton, Norton, Portsmouth. CLEARED, Brig Maria, Spear, Bath-Br sch Liverpool, McLellan. SATURDAY, July 23. ARRIVED,

Brig Sen Bird, Orr, Salem. Brig Nancy Plaisted, Ballard, Bath Sch Onativia, Simonton, New York, Sch Eliza Frances, Wall, Brunswic CLEARED,

SUNDAY, July 24.

ARRIVED. Sch Georgia, Pettergili, Boston.
MONDAY, July 25.

ARRIVED,
Br sch Union Jack, Mcartiner Maitland, timber.
Sch E len Dyer, Kilby, Alexandria.
Sch Anita Daman, Fuller. Norfielk.
Sch Bay State, Veriti, New York.
sch James, Davis, Boston.
CLEARED, Barque Sarah B. Hale, Brown, Havanna, A. L. Hobson Sch Utica, Douglass, Buston.

LAUNCHED. At East Machias, 19th inst, from the yard of PJS albut & Co, a copper fastened schooner of 149 tons, to a called the Gipsy, to be commanded by Capt N B In-At Rockland, 19th inst, by Mr Geo Thomas, a fine sch 189 tons, called the Louisa McLane, to be commandon the Prospect, from the yard of H McGilvery, the brig of 200 tens, called the W J Takar to be ided by Capt Pa k.

DISASTERS &C e Reindeer, of Gardiner, at N York, had severe on WSW to WNW, on the 1st inst, sprung head mast and foremast, carried away fore yard, split

scamen were rescued from the wreck, hy sch Challenge, and taken into Lewes 234 inst.

PORT OF BOSTON. e A H Kimball, Sleeper, Rockland; Parker, Picton; Bengueia, Hichborn, Ora oo, Winstow, New Edinburgh,

Curtia: l'exington, Ha-kel

dwards Island; Lane, Allen Henry A. Waldoboro; Martha, Credi-

es John Murray, Wasgstt, St Jago; Jalveston; W V Bowen, Dyer New os Conner, Stover, Mobile via Humil-mark, Yates, and St Lawrence, Humil-Mary Frances, Simmons, Machias; St George; schs Deposit, Jameson, Sku field, Pensacola

and N R Heagan, Heagan, ; Surveyor, Gardiner. hs Arcade, Fly, Philadelphia; Ashland,

in Halyoke, Perkins, Miramichi; harque hide Lawry, Crem dadt; brig

To Patients.

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July 6th 1853

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June 23 1853. (10) DANIEL HALL.

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Mai 1e Wesleyan Seminary. THE FALL TERM will commence August 3d. One of the Teachers will give his exclusive attention to the lastical Department, the instruction in which will be arough and such as to fit students to eater any of our ew England Colleges.

New England Colleges.

The Department of English embraces three years stuges, and is under direction of the Principal Ladies of the Female Department can if they wish, enter upon a cause of study with reference to graduating at the Female Collegiate Institute, for which they have a charter, and which will go fully into operation as soon as the appropriate buildings can be erected.

The Boarding House still remains under the care of the Rev. If. M. Eaton.
Students, by boarding themselves, can reduce their expenses to less than \$1 per week. H. P. TORSEY.

Kent's Hill, July 5th, 1853.

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FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION. THE next Course of Lectures in this Institution will I commence on Saturday, October 1st, 1858, and continue five nonths(21 weeks)closing on the 25th of February, 1854.

Barid J. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and

closy.

sold Harren, M. D., Professor of the Principles cartice of Medicine.

sern Darlinston, M. D., Professor of Surgery, Preston, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

sur Fussell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

k. G. Kerr, M. D., Professor of Materia Medicaneral Therapeutics.

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May 23, 3m.

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any way afflicted should avail themselves of its advantages.

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e who commences its perusal will hardly op until he has gone through. Price 75 cts. MERCHANT TAILOR. Count Struenzee, the Skeptie. & the Christian.

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# THE FARMER

ther farm)—the amount of well washed of was 100 lbs. I carried ten fleeces to factory to be worked into cloth which ighted 38 lbs.; and 14 fleeces I sold, which ighed 68 lbs.; at 44 cents per lb., amountng to \$29.-92, or \$2.14 per each fleere.

I have taken no extra care of my sheep

small quantity of grain was given them daily about two quarts of corn or cob meel. My full grown wethers sheared 6 lbs., and ewes 5 lbs. 10 of the 24 were yearlings. From the little experience that I have had in the sheep business, I am confident that farmers, succeed in obtaining a flock of sheep from their own raising, that cannot be much im-proved by the introduction of any foreign importations.—Ohio Cultivator.

### Galls on Horses.

nerciful man is merciful to his beast." It is much to be regretted that the necessity and the duty of care and kindness to the injured horses, should not be more deeply impressed upon the public mind. We are daily pained to see, upon the breast and shoulders of horses employed upon the canals, the most revolting exhibitions of larcerated flesh, caused by the harness. Fo subject to service a helpless animal, under such circumstances is more than cruel, — is is barbarous. A vast proportion of this injury and suffering, we think entirely needless,—that is, it might easily have been greatly mitigated, or wholly avoided. I have within a few years past published a remedy for galls on horses, and urgently invited attention to it, on the part of those who might be interested; but fear the advice has not been heeded.

When a young herse is first broken to the It is much to be regretted that the necess-

When a young horse is first broken to the

le time, the breast and back will be teuif the weather be warm, will easily scald the part, and to a greater or less degree induce part, and to a greater or less degree induce abrasion. To preent these results, the parts should be toughened before use, by the application of whiskey, saturated with alum.

The breast and back of a colt, or of a horse that has lain idle for a while, should be bathed with this wash three or four times a day before applying the harness. It will so tougher the skip as whelly to prevent a greatly

with this wash three or four times
fore applying the harness. It will so toughen the skin as wholly to prevent, or greatly diminish the hazard of galling. And if under any circumsances, a gall upon the horse has unfortunataly occurred, the application of this remedy has been found to effect a cure, even under the necessities of cotinued and constant service. In the use of horses to a great extent,

There applying the harness. It will so toughter the skin as wholly to prevent, or greatly his examination, how it was possible that he could commit such a crime? He answered, "With the help of whisky, I could commit twenty such crimes."

Mr. Poinder, in his testimony before the British Parliament, stated, that many criminals assured him that it was necessary, before they could commit crimes of peculiar recourse to this stimulant; cure .- Wool grower.

## Sowing Corn for Fodder.

WE find the following article in the Albany Cultivator. It is valuable as furnishing very complete directions on the subject:

wery complete directions on the subject:

We have cultivated corn for fodder for many years, and find it, all things considered, the most profitable we can raise. It may be sown during the comparative season of leisure just after corn planting, and secured at the next season of leisure just after having and harvesting. After repeatedly cropping the same ground, we are satisfied that it rather enriches than impoverishes the land, no grain being formed, and a vast bed of roots remaining. Nothing is equal to it for reducing rough, turfy, weed land, to a state of cleanliness and good tilth. We believe it the best fallow crop in the world to precede wheat.

It should never be sown broadcast. The imperfections of this mode are the chief reasons that the crop has not become more generally introduced. It requires more seed and leaves the ground in a fouler condition, than when sown in plewed drills.—We have tried both ways, to our entire satisfaction, as to the comparative value of each. The fol-lowing is the best mode for sowing, cultivat-

ing, and securing the crop:

Plow and harrow the ground as for any other crop; furrow it with a one-horse plow, three feet apart; let a man passalong one of these drills with a half-bushel basket on his these drills with a half-bushel basket on his left arm containing shelled corn, and strew the seed in the furrow at the rate of about 40 or 50 grains to a foot, which will be about two and a half or three bushels per acre. He will do this evenly, with a little practice, as fast as he can walk. If sowed thinner the crop will be smaller.—We have found, by accurately weighing and measuring, that twenty grains to the foot yield only two-thirds the crop afforded by forty grains to the foot, Immediately after the sower, follows a man with a one-horse harrow or cultivator or with a two horse harrow, lengthwise with the furrow, and covers the seed. Two men will thus plant six or seven acres in a day.

When the corn is six inches to a foot high,

en the corn is six inches to a foot When the corn is six inches to a foot high, run a one-horse cultivator between the rows. This is all the dressing the crop needs. No hoeing is necessary, for the dense growth soon smothers down all else; and in the autum, when the crop is cut off, the earth is left as clean as a newly plowed field.

It is to be harvested about the first of autum.

## TEMPERANCE.

Narrow Escape from Justice. Locke's Mills, July 14th, 18

Three barrels of rot-gut found their way into

Oue of the "fathers" of the Town held quite tre action, and any further attemps to make this place a swill tub, will be the signal to convert it into a sewer to carry off all your spurious liquors through Alder River.

Yours, Respt'ly

ONE OF 'EM

blood of Mr. Lonaw, -the man who, according to that agreement, was to be mur-dered by her son.—She watched for the man, and when she saw him approaching, she handed her son the pistol with which to take his life. He instinctively shrunk back, saving,—"How can I murder the poor gentleman?" His mother handed him the whisky bottle, which she had got for the occasion, saying, "Take that." He took it, shot the man, and was hanged.

horses are sound, use it occasionally to keep them so,—and, if injured, use it to effect a to fit themselves. "I could not," said one of them, "enter your house in the dead of the night, and take the chance of your shooting me in it, or being hung when I got out of it, unless I was to get well primed first."

These are specimens of facts in proof of the position above taken, of which facts a volume might easily be collected. The liquor

traffic increases the power of temptation to commit crime of every variety, and of every degree of turpitude, but especially the crime

Who needs any proof on this point?— Who needs any proof that men are more likely to drink to excess where the traffic is carried on than where it is not? Who are the men that are forever telling us they never let a man have liquor who gives evidence of having had enough? Whose business most endangers men on this point? Whose traffic most increases the power of temptation to drink too much?—Who are most frequently under the necessity of offending drunkards, by refusing to let them have any more? Who are oftenest boasting of their virtue in this matter of refusing to take a man's mony, for fear of making him drunk? Who will say, after reading these questions, that the liquor traffic dose not increase the power of tempta-tion to commit the crime of drunkenness?

Obituary. [The Maine Liquor Law was adopted by a. popular vote in Michigan, on the 20th Whereupon the Detroit Tribune publishes

the following :] DIED—On the 20th inst., Peter. C. Brandy, Esq., of dropsy. This event is not altogether unexpected, as the departed had been afflicted with the disease which caused his death, ed with the disease which caused his death, for a long time. Of late the quantity of water accumulating in his system was immense, and he had been tapped by his physicians several times, but without effect. He had a large number of doctors, and some are mean enough to say that that hastened his decease. His loss will be sensibly felt by his many friends who were accostomed to see him daily in our streats.

Also, on the same day, R. G. Brandy, Esq., familiarly known by the soucriquent of 'Rot Got,' and brother to P. C., whose death we eath will be a warning to those who have ten in the habit of taking poison for a med

several years ago, in consequence of having seen actively engaged in one of the revolutions that characterize that country. He was bursued by the police, but secreted himself that cask and landed safely in New York.

death of an entire family, thus swept away at one fell swoop. They were all men well known in our State and have acted in many

At the request of the friends of the deceas ed, their remains will not be interred until December next. Those who wish to take a last fond look' can do so at most of the groce-

## MISCELLANY

THE "RESPONSIBILITY" SYSTEM OF RUSSIA. visited upon him. A mutiny in a company dishonors its captain; a nail in a horse's foot may lose an equerry his place; the defalcation of a clerk is the ruin of the cakes had tasted in the Bullard dwelling for cakes had tasted in the Bullard dwelling for a long time before. Not one jarring speech many, no matter in what condition were his horses, would be severely blamed or punished if convicted of having made away with even the smallest portion of their corn, or of having neglected to litter them well; on the other he is not answerable for their sickness, which is the same show that it has not the content of the convergence of the state of the Bullard dwelling for a long time before. Not one jarring speech marred the pleasantness of that happy meal. Mr. Bullard's kindly speech and smilting face had descended to his wife, and from both became reflected in the Bullard dwelling for a long time before. Not one jarring speech marred the pleasantness of that happy meal. Mr. Bullard's kindly speech and smilting face had descended to his wife, and from both became reflected in the Bullard dwelling for a long time before. Not one jarring speech marred the pleasantness of that happy meal. Mr. Bullard's kindly speech and smilting face had descended to his wife, and from both became reflected in the Bullard dwelling for a long time before. Not one jarring speech marred the pleasantness of that happy meal. Mr. Bullard's kindly speech and smilting face had descended to his wife, and from both became reflected in the Bullard dwelling for a long time before. Not one jarring speech marred the pleasantness of that happy meal. Mr. Bullard's kindly speech and smilting face had descended to his wife, and from both became reflected in the Bullard dwelling for a long time before. Not one jarring speech marred the pleasantness of that happy meal. Mr. Bullard's kindly speech and smilting face had descended to his wife, and from both became reflected in the Bullard dwelling for a long time before. Not one jarring speech marred the pleasantness of that happy meal. Mr. Bullard's kindly speech and smilting face had descended to his wife, and from both became reflected in the Bullard dwelling for a long time before. the other he is not answerable for their sick-ness or death if he can show that it has not arisen from neglect of his. In Russia it is very different; there he may give his horses brick-bats for straw, and May-flies instead of oats, so long as they look and work well;— on the other head their sickness or death tify to the contrary. How far this princi-ple is a good one I will not investigate;— what is certain is, that it leads to a desired end. An officer of my acquaintance was travelling in charge of horses belonging to the Emperor. The man has one of the best and kindest hearts under the sun, and yet he confessed to me that often, in bad weather,

which only kind-words and smiles can bring.

A happy influence, too, was exerted on the children. They no longer saw peevishness and anger in their parents; and gradually, but surely, lost it themselves. And Mr. Bullard, whenever he felt his own bad feelwhen he took his night's quarters in a vilage, and no straw was to be obtained, he had the tha ch taken of the peasant's cot-tages. "It grieved me," he said, "to see the rain pouring into the people's beds, but my horses must have dry litter; my responsi-bility was at stake." I was glad the houses

rior to the word "SERVICE."

For a specimen of the singular action of the "responsibility" system upon the minds and moral perceptions even of upright and honorable men—showing how it perverts their views of true justice, and makes them prefer the profit of the State to every other consideration, we turn to the fourteenth consideration, we turn to the fourteenth famous Russian

Avenue, in Brooklyn; and that a police officer attempted to create disturbance, by sending up a man to ask him to drink rum, out in this, he arrester that a receiver-general of the revenue had misappropriated large sums of money. In most countries the natural consequences of the hall, "to give notice to those officials whom it concerned, that upon that day week there would be a general inspection of all the money chests of the metropolis." Of course the defaulter was informed of this within an hour. Off he ran to Jew and Turk, and borrowed for a few days the amount of his deficiences. The week elapsed and the inspection began. The finance minister came frimself to the accused person; his books were checked, and the balance they exhibited was compared to the state of the treasury. Thanks to his money-lending friends, the amounts coincided to a kopeck. With a well-pleased glance Cancrin had the money restored to its iron coffer, locked it with his own hand; and—put the key into his pocket. An hour afterwards the receivseveral innocent persons—perhaps honest men, who had been eager to oblige him— were defrauded of their money. But the State lost nothing, and the minister saved his "responsibility."

THE PEEVISH MAN CURED. An individual, whom we shall call Bullard, was one of the most cross-grained and peevish of men. It was a misery to be near him. He grumbled and snarled incessantly, and fregranded and started incessarity, and found fault with every one and everything around. Nothing seemed to please him. He seemed to exist in one perpetual fermnt of irrascible impatience; uncomfortable himself, and sowing the seeds of auger, fret-

ne day Mr. Bullard was returning to cheerless dwelling, more feverish in per than was his wont, in consequence

to take them on a nice walk with him on the next leisure day. And she resolved never to speak an angry word again, if constant watchfulness could prevent their utterance, but retain the peaceful happiness Bullard, whenever he felt his own bad feelings rising up to find an outer vent, called to mind the conduct of the blue-eyed girl, and resolutely crushed them down

Reader, believe us, kind words are the brightest flowers of earth's existence; they were covered with straw instead of tiles, for I firmly believe that, in the latter case, he would have taken the villager's hedding to lay under his horses. Yet, I repeat it, this was an excellent man: but he was a Russian, and the Russian knows nothing superior to the word "Service."

For a specimen of the sizepples of the humblest home the world can show. Use them; and especially round the fireside circle. They are jewels beyond price, and more precious to heal the wounded heart and make the weighed down spirit glad, than all other things the earth can give.

of a bottle, and in other ways seeking to annoy him; but failing in this, he arrested the minister, and took him to the station house; and the next morning he was taken before a justice of the peace, who, Jeffries allowing him an opportunity of defence fined him \$5. The preacher has since enter fined him \$5. The preacher has since entered a complaint against the magistrate and police efficer, before the grand jury in order to test the question of his right. Meantime, Mayor Lambert, who is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and a good man, sent for him, and told him to go and stand in the same place the next Sabbath and speak, and he would protect him. He did so, and had 500 hearers, with a posse from the Mayor to keep order so that what happened to him has turned out to the furtherance of the Gospel. Other successful efforts have been made in the same line by two of the city made in the same line by two of the city

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION. There is one unique curiosity at the village of Etretot. At low tide you may see scores of women bearing large sacks of clothes from the town to the edge of the sea. There they dig pools among the smooth and rounded peb-bles, and wash until the tide returns. 'In salt water?'' you ask with wonder. No, in water as fresh as our New England rills. Water flowing from the steep lime hills un-der a deep mass of pebbly shore. The wave-lets sometimes dash the salt foam over the brims of these temporary fountains, but the brims of these temporary fountains, but the pure stream soon drives it back, and the fresh, sparkling, fluid crystal flows on.—
Thus, thought 1, as I looked on those pools, a time dashes over into the fountain. It tastes for a moment of the world's great

Patent Door and Gate Closer. We have seen what strikes us to be a val-

We have seen what strikes us to be a valuable and very neat article for the purposes of closing gates and doors.

In construction, it is extremely simple consisting of a rod fastened perpendicularly to the casement of the door, and a working rod, one end of which is sected to the door by means of a screw, and the other end, to which is attached a hall with a groove round. its circumferance, resting against the perpen-dicular rod. Its operation is as follows: when the door is opened, the ball rolls up the rod astened to the casment, and as soon as the et go, the ball descends from its own,

in Scripture of a bad bargain.

o, " replied a boy. "Esau made a gain, when be sold his birthright for

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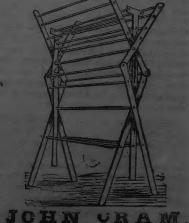


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